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SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1908.

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GOD-GIVEN RIGHTS.

President Roosevelt has made and promulgated a rule to govern the employment of labor in the various departments of government, which is clear cut, honest and just. "It is adjudged and awarded," he decrees, "that no person shall be refused employment or in any way discriminated against on account of membership or non-membership in any labor organization, and that there shall be no discrimination against or interference with any employee who is not a member of any labor organization by members of such organizations."

The President could not take any other stand and yet maintain the cardinal principle upon which our government is founded. The government has nothing to do with the conduct of an individual so long as that individual does not trespass upon the rights of others. The government cannot say that a man may not belong to a labor organization or any other lawful organization, for to do so would be to take away from him his individual liberty. As well say that a citizen shall not be a member of a church or a member of the Masonic fraternity, or any other fraternity, as to say that he may not be a member of a labor organization and still serve the government. If a man is working for the government it is none of the government's business whether or not he belongs to a labor organization, provided only he discharges his duty as a faithful employee. It would be monstrous for the government to discriminate against a laborer because of such affiliation.

On the other hand, the government cannot in justice discriminate against a man because he does not belong to a labor organization. In this case, as in the other, it is only for the government to inquire whether or not the employee is honest and faithful and capable. It has no more right to insist upon his becoming a member of the labor union as a condition of a service than it has to make non-membership in such a union a condition precedent.

But greater than all, and above and beyond all, the government is in duty bound to see to it that none of its employees is interfered with by fellow-servants or outsiders because he belongs to a labor union or because he does not belong. This principle of non-interference must be maintained by the government and by all the forces of the government, at whatever cost. There are certain God-given rights which our government, under its Constitution, is sworn to maintain and enforce, and prominently among these is the right of every man to the use of his physical and mental forces. This is held by all writers on government and political economy to be an inherent right, an inalienable right.

Mr. Tucker, in discussing this question, says, by way of illustration, that Lord Bacon and his mental servant were wholly unequal in their respective endowments, but the right of each to his own life, limb and liberty was equal to that of the other. "Herein," he proceeds, "we find the true equality between men. It is the sole, exclusive and personal right of each man to the endowments each receives from his Maker. Among men each man's title to these is absolute; between himself and God he holds as trustee for his Creator. Every man for himself in absolute self-use against all intrusive control by another man." And, again: "A man, in his personal independence of being, has exclusive title to his own faculties, of brain, will and physique, with a title to exclusive self-use. It follows, therefore, that the products of self-use of these, being the things into which he has transformed or converted natural objects for human use, are as much his own as the faculties by means of which they were produced."

It is self-evident that every man is entitled to his own labor and to the fruits thereof. This is a divine right, and any interference with that right on the part of an individual or of government is a base usurpation of divine authority. The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away. The Lord gave us faculties and He may effect us and take them away from us; but man may not, and whenever man does attempt to deprive another of his right to work or the fruit of his labor, he is flying in the face of Providence, and the government under which he lives is a false and a failure if it does not protect him from trespass.

When employer and employee get this principle thoroughly into their heart and

CANCER CURE.

A number of more or less accurate statements have been published recently with regard to medical discoveries abroad in connection with X-ray and radium as agencies in the cure of cancer.

Next to phthisis, cancer is one of the most fatal diseases prevailing in England, and the results of a series of experiments that have been made in that country and on the continent give some hope that the investigators are on the right track. But it would be rash and unjustifiable at present to say more.

Several bacteriologists and others have devoted all their time in the last six months in research work at the laboratory of the Royal College of Surgeons in London. They are paid out of what is called "The Cancer Research Fund," which has been created by the benevolence of men and women of wealth who are anxious that science shall be stimulated to do whatever is possible for it to do to stop the march of this cruel disease. But Drs. Murray and Bashford, who are chief among the investigators, refuse to say as yet that their discoveries are of great importance.

What they do say is that one little clew leads to another, and nobody hides anything, or tries to hide anything, from his colleagues. Professor Duguet, an eminent Paris physician and professor in the French Academy of Medicine, declares that the experiments hitherto made there have revealed nothing on which to base scientific treatment. He is quoted in a telegram to the Chicago Inter-Ocean as saying: "We are still groping in the dark with regard to the reported cures by the X-ray. My long experience in the largest hospitals in Paris has made me most skeptical. Believe me, these 'cures' are not definite."

The Middlesex Hospital in London is the pioneer in cancer research in that country. The doctors there authorize the positive statement that while they do not claim to have effected anything like a cure by means of the X-ray and Pinsen light treatments, yet suffering from cancer has been relieved.

That is something! It is, at least, an advance, and the diligence and persistence of these gentlemen give good hope that they will eventually find something that will greatly lessen the mortality from cancer. With the investigation at its present stage, they are right to hold out no false hopes. They are working hard and doing all they can to find a cure, and it will not be their fault if success does not crown their efforts.

OBLIGATIONS OF DIRECTORS.

One of our North Carolina correspondents says that "there is considerable criticism over the loose way in which the directors and officials of the defunct bank at Newbern looked after its affairs."

We do not know anything about this particular case, and we do not mean, in the absence of knowledge, to criticize these particular officers. But we take occasion to say once more that bank directors who fail to do their duty in this respect are guilty of criminal negligence. It will not do for such officials to take things for granted. When a man accepts a position on the board of directors of a bank he puts himself under a sacred obligation to the stockholders. It is his business to investigate and not to be deterred by any tender consideration for the feelings of those who handle the bank's money. Directors ought to be courteous, to be sure, but they ought to be business-like. They ought to know every day, as far as it is possible for them to know, how the affairs of the bank are being conducted. They ought to see that every official is doing his duty honestly and efficiently.

When a bank is wrecked by a dishonest official it is not enough for the board of directors to fold their hands in composure, and say they did not know. They may be personally honest, and they may have had no part whatever in the robbery, but if the robbery was made possible by their failure to do their duty, they are to that extent guilty. No man has a moral right to accept any position of trust, and then fail to discharge the duties involved. If he has not the time or the inclination to discharge his duty faithfully and efficiently, he ought to resign. Many a bank has been wrecked through the carelessness of its directors, and in all such cases the directors are only less guilty than the thief who got the money.

PROTECT THE PRIMARY.

A letter from Culpeper in yesterday's issue of this paper says that the pure elections law was not complied with in that county as it should have been—that it was only observed by one or two of the candidates.

We are sorry to hear such a complaint. The primary election is the people's forum—the great court for the masses to meet and decide upon the merits of candidates offering for offices. They ought to protect it. They should see to it that every law pertaining to it is faithfully executed. The enemies of the system will point to each default in carrying it out as a reason why it should be abolished. The people do not want it abolished, but if they would perpetuate it they must make it successful. To make it successful every rule and regulation of the party, every requirement of the law, should be vigilantly enforced.

We repeat that it is to the interest of the people, to the interest especially of the qualified voters, to safeguard the primary election system. To this end existing laws should be respected, and where experience shows that they are faulty, they should be amended as soon as possible.

THE NICARAGUAN ROUTE.

The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks that the United States in turning to the Nicaragua route would find itself confronted by an obstacle which is practically insurmountable.

There is in the Constitution of Costa Rica a provision which, unless eliminated, would prevent the Costa Rican government from sanctioning the construction of a canal under the conditions which

Congress has declared to be indispensable. To show that this statement is not exaggerated, the Inquirer quotes from the report on the Spooner bill made by Senators Hanna, Pritchard, Millard and Kittredge.

These gentlemen say that "satisfactory rights can never be obtained from Costa Rica until the Constitution of that government has been amended," and after stating the case they add: "As matters now stand the immediate construction of the Nicaragua-Costa Rican Canal is impossible."

That the Senators who made this report had good grounds for their belief no one can question who reads the message of the President of Costa Rica addressed to the Costa Rican Congress, as follows:

In view of the great and paramount importance of this matter (the canal project) I deemed it expedient to call an advisory board composed of persons of known ability and patriotism in order to enlighten me in so delicate and grave a question. A committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Relations was appointed, and the members of this committee have discharged its duties in a satisfactory manner, touching all the points which, in its opinion, do not contravene the spirit of our political institutions. In conformity to the provisions of the fundamental code as regards the integrity of the territory and the exercise of sovereignty, in consequence thereof, the government is powerless to enter into positive negotiations with that of the United States of America, unless there should be previously passed a constitutional amendment, by which such concessions for the construction of the inter-oceanic canal may be authorized, or the matter referred to public opinion in some other way by calling a constituent assembly for the purpose.

So it would appear that the United States could not enter into actual negotiations with the view of acquiring the Nicaraguan Canal route, until the government of Costa Rica has removed the constitutional difficulties which stand in the way.

Political Zionism, or the colonization of Palestine by the oppressed Hebrews of Europe, was accepted by the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of America as one of the cardinal principles of their propaganda a few days ago.

In speaking of the effect of the acceptance of Zionism, Rabbi Valowsky said after the meeting:

"It will give the movement for the return of the Jews to Palestine the support of every orthodox congregation in this country. I understand that there are more than 1,000 orthodox Jews in this city (Philadelphia), so you can easily see what a great number of persons in America are now committed to Zionism."

The movement does not mean that all Hebrews are to return to the Holy Land, but that the Hebrews should purchase the country from the Sultan of Turkey and let it be colonized by their oppressed brethren from Russia and other nations.

To effect this object not only would Palestine have to be purchased of the Sultan, but it would have to be placed under the protection of some, if not all, of the great powers.

A hundred years ago last Monday Lieutenant Swearingen, of the United States army, with a company of troops, stopped on the banks of Lake Michigan and commenced the erection of Fort Dearborn. The name of the place is now Chicago, and a pretty considerable town it is. It is doubtful if there is a city in the world that grew so much in a hundred years as Chicago. A man could buy land at Fort Dearborn a hundred years ago at about one dollar an acre, and if any of his descendants can get the same land now for a hundred dollars a square foot they will have a bargain. Ninety-nine years ago Fort Dearborn's population was about one hundred and fifty. To-day Chicago's population is close to three million. Great is Chicago and great was the celebration her people had the other day. Greater still will be the big formal celebration of the beginning of Chicago's second century, which will come off the last week in September.

There is an unpleasant hint that General Miles may end his career in the army only to begin one in politics. That would be unfortunate—most unfortunate. It is not, however, as certain as it seems. General Miles may be content to remain in the army, and his military record should be borne in his memory no less than Jackson, Taylor and Grant—Albany Times-Union.

Another thing he should remember, and this is that the southern people have never forgotten that he caused the Irons to be riveted upon the legs of President Davis. He needn't look this way for political support in furtherance of any of his ambitious schemes.

The name of Miles is now mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of Massachusetts. It is supposed that he would accept that candidacy, hoping to make it a stepping stone to the Democratic nomination for the presidency.

Mr. Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, confirms the report put forth by ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., that he favors the nomination of Mr. Cleveland for President.

Mr. Murphy denies that he has "pledged" any delegation to support the ex-President, but admits that he believes that if Mr. Cleveland should be nominated he would be elected.

Furthermore, Mr. Murphy states that he has found the sentiment in the Tammany organization to be that Cleveland would be elected if nominated.

Somebody other than Joe Folk is digging up things in St. Louis. Some farmer on the outskirts of that town has found the skeleton of a mastodon. They are determined to have something to show off next year.

George Fred Williams has endorsed General Miles for the Democratic presidential nomination, but we don't see how that helps the general any. What is troubling Miles most now, politically speaking, is that the shakies he riveted on Mr. Davis' ankles are banging about his (Miles) neck.

A man in Salt Lake City is reported as having been killed by the water cure. He clinched the faucet with his teeth, turned on the stream and died within a few minutes. He wasn't used to water under high pressure.

Though it is announced that "The Curse of Caste" will be published soon in New York, it doth not appear who the

author is, but it is said that he or she is a Virginian.

Another good newspaper man has shed his castor in the political arena. H. A. Latane, the editor of the Buchanan Banner, a candidate for the Legislature to represent the county of Botetourt.

"Down with whiskey!" again cries the Rev. Sam Jones. Old Bill Brooks says the same thing, but there is a considerable difference in their respective ways of getting it down.

Merchants of Belgrade want to know, and know right away, what the new Serbian Government proposes to do about the many dry goods hills the late Queen Draga left behind and unpaid.

The Hon. David Bennett Hill is opposed to "all manner of paternalism" this year, and yet only last year he poked a coal mine confiscating plank in the New York Democratic platform.

Judge Parker reiterates his statement that he wants to remain on the bench, and the indications are that the Democrats will let him.

In the insane asylum at St. Paul, Minn., many of the patients are furnished with chewing gum. It is said to produce a quieting effect upon those who use it.

The Democratic primaries are giving a large number of Virginia office-holders a rather sudden and unexpected seat on the high shelf.

The yachting season and the season for the renewal of the old gag about the ship twist the cup and the lip fall right together every year.

Turkey is not to be carved up just yet, but Russia will manage to get a slice of white meat anyhow.

What does Colombia expect us to do in this canal business? Doesn't she know the limit has about been reached?

The lifting power of the Shamrock cannot be demonstrated in a calm, and it may not be in a breeze.

There is no trouble to find a bountiful supply of "ring masters" for an amateur circus in Richmond.

Boat racing was not so costly in the good old days of the James River and Kanawha Canal.

The Shamrock may do better to-day. If she does not she will not afford more than half amusement.

Yacht racing ought to be scheduled in the windy season. March would do.

With a Comment or Two.

Some towns in the State pay as much as 70 per cent. of the whole county tax—Raleigh Post.

Wilmington pays more than 50 per cent. of the taxes of New Hanover county—Wilmington Star.

The towns and cities pay the big taxes and yet the groans over the burden comes from the country.

Bird S. Coler believes if the New York Democrats pull together this fall they will sweep Greater New York in the municipal election.

It requires no prophetic talent to tell that, but it would take a rattling good prophet to name the day when the New York Democrats will be pulling together.

Grover Cleveland has named his new baby after himself and Thomas Jefferson, and "Jefferson" will be preserved to posterity—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

But the youngest happens to be named for "me and Joe Jefferson," the two great fishermen.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch wants to know what England is going to give us in exchange for Bourke Cochrane. It is not altogether certain that Bourke is going to leave us, and if he does, England can't use one like him—Montgomery Advertiser.

That is probably correct.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel throws out this hint:

If those so-called Democrats who continue to talk about the "geographical party" of the Democratic party would only work harder for the improvement of such a condition, instead of wasting a vast quantity of hot air on the subject, the result might be interesting, to say the least.

The recent bank wrecking in North Carolina has made the New Bern Journal economical and very cautious. It says:

With everything possible being done to advance educational interests, and on the improvement and maintenance of State institutions, the matter of spending on the State's treasury building looks in the nature of a luxury.

The Greensboro Telegram evidently thinks "what is to be is to be if it never is," for it says:

In a clipping copied from another paper to-day it is stated for every life saved by the well known remedy of cod liver oil there is a life lost by the fish. If that is so, where is the gain? However, one way of looking at it is to lose their lives when they lose their lives, and if they don't lose them in catching cod fish.

The Durham Herald says:

The Democratic party may have done many fine things, but it will hardly put General Lee up for an office, and we hope the does not stand up with the administration.

The Raleigh Post trembles and says:

More bank wreckers have appeared and disappeared in this country during the past thirty days than in any full year of late. This August has really been a very trying one upon all of us.

The Next Governor.

As Hon. J. E. Wilford, of Fairfax county, appeared in the lobby of the hotel here last evening, a friend remarked: "There goes the next Governor of the Old Dominion."

The Hon. Mr. Wilford smilingly said that he thought the prophecy might prove true. Without going into details of his gubernatorial canvass, he said he was pleased with the outlook, and that so far his candidacy seemed to have met with much favor. Mr. Wilford also takes a keen and thoughtful interest in the Democratic party and thinks that if it can be brought together and united by the name of the President of the United States—Washington Post.

ONE DOLLAR SAVED REPRESENTS TEN DOLLARS EARNED.

The average man does not save to exceed ten per cent. of his earnings. He must spend nine dollars in living expenses for every dollar saved.

Very often a few cents properly invested, like buying seed for his garden, will save several dollars' interest on the money he has to borrow to buy more seed.

Chamberlain's Cough Syrup is a good thing, and a bottle of it in the house often saves a doctor's bill of several dollars. For sale by all druggists.

Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Norfolk Ledger remarks:

"Lynching and race problem"—as to which we should say that much depends upon the extent to which the forces of law and order in the country should take on the gall which the North and West have set lately, there wouldn't be much of a race problem left soon.

The Norfolk-Virginian-Pilot narrows the whole oyster controversy down to this question of fact:

Is there a large area of barren rock within the Bayshore survey? If the answer is affirmative, the Bayshore survey should be broken. If it is negative, it would not be the business of the oyster commission now in these waters to find out what that answer is. It cannot be found out by the blind acceptance of the word of either party or the other. The commission's business is to get the facts for itself.

The Staunton Spectator puts it this way:

No man has been found good enough to be made president of the University of Virginia, so the election has been indefinitely postponed.

The Clifton Forge Review says:

Colonel George W. Miles, who has been in the University and General Nelson A. Miles received similar treatment at the hands of the President and War Department. This seems to be a bad year for the Miles family.

The Petersburg Index-appeal says:

The Ronkoke cow still has the right of way in the streets of Roanoke. The Mayor vetoes the anti-cow ordinance passed by the Common Council on the valid ground that the ordinance is in violation of the will of the people, thus upholding the true principles of democracy and the rights of the cow.

A Few Foreign Facts.

The Hector Macdonald Memorial Fund is now approaching 4,000 pounds, and John Bannan, of Glasgow, renews his promise to contribute a similar sum when the next 4,000 pounds is subscribed.

Platinum is six times as expensive now as it was twenty years ago and Geneva jewelers complain that they cannot do nearly enough of the metal for their work.

The dispute between Great Britain and Portugal as to the demarcation of Barotsi has been submitted to the arbitration of the King of Italy.

M. Loubet, president of the French Republic, is reported to have determined never again to stand for office.

The Princess of Wales has arrived at Benteberg, above Lake Thun, Switzerland, where she will make a long stay.

Rev. Dr. S. A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association, will, on August 26th, be given a complimentary dinner at the New Liberal Club, London, at which many distinguished Unitarians of England will be present.

A cabinet officer of the Mikado recently referred to the fact that there are 880,000 trachoma patients in Japan, and that in the Tokio district it is impossible to obtain the requisite number of recruits for the army. He added, adding: "The Japanese army will physically collapse if trachoma is not checked. Trachoma is a chronic inflammation of the eyelids which contracts them inward until the lashes brush the pupil, causing in many cases blindness."

Personal and General.

Isaac P. Van Wormer, a pioneer stockman, of Colorado, who has just died in Denver, originated the idea of branding cattle.

The late J. Elfrith Watkins, of Washington, left, according to his will, his books, maps, drawings and manuscripts to go on to the Smithsonian Institution.

It is understood that the place of Prof. W. J. McGee, who has resigned as ethnologist in charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, will be filled by Dr. F. H. Sturges, the chief of the bureau, will look after the work.

Miss Maude Brown, an eighteen-year-old girl of Washington, Ind., has the distinction of being the only woman mail carrier in the United States. She wears a uniform and is required to do so by the Postoffice Department.

Rev. Samuel Murray, of Irvington, Ind., is the oldest minister in the Dunkard Church, both in years and term of service. He has just passed his ninety-fifth birthday, and has preached fifty-five years, retiring from the pulpit two years ago.

THAT SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

More Press Opinions of Mr. Pulitzer's Big Gift to Columbia.

If a student at the school has the making of a newspaper man in him the school will give him the equipment, work which he does there will be improved and he will be given a preliminary knowledge that he needs, with a training which he ought to have. It will supply him with facilities and instrumentalities for setting their hands to work in the functioning of the newspaper occupation. It will not work miracles, but upon journalism it influences the standards of newspaper work cannot fail to elevate to some extent by the doing of it. Hartford Post.

If Mr. Joseph Pulitzer's liberal gift of \$50,000 to the school of journalism at Columbia university results in the production of one first-class newspaper man, it will not have been made in vain. New York Sun.

The Pulitzer school of Journalism, which Columbia university is to harbor, will be more practical than any scheme of the kind hitherto devised.

It is the owner of the New York World who is seriously advancing newspaper work to a recognized standing alongside of the other professions.

When the workers of the world of to-day look upon all that is being provided in the way of training, they may well wonder as to what the harvest is going to be. And yet, they may be well satisfied that the whole harvest is going to be devoted to the service of the world.

Personality and power will always be greater than the schools. But these instrumentalities will be made possible for the service through the better equipment soon to be made possible for those who can use it—Springfield Republican.

Among the thirty or forty thousand men and women employed in the news business of the United States there ought to be more good writers than there are—many more. The news business is a profession which helps to educate them for their work will do good. But even if Mr. Pulitzer were to devote the whole of his fortune to the school of journalism, it would remain true that the news business is a profession, and a year of intimate association with the news business would be a year of intimate association with the news business.

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